

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVI

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE  
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA  
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN  
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2021

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HAIM GITLER, OREN TAL

*The Nablus 1968 Hoard. A Study of Monetary Circulation in the Late Fourth and Early Third Centuries BCE. Southern Levant*, with contribution of ARNOLD SPEAR and SYLVIA HURTER, DANA ASHKENAZI and ADIN STERN, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 171, The American Numismatic Society, New York 2019, 209 pages, 41 plates; ISBN 978-0-89722-360-7; ISSN 0078-2718

The study of the Palestinian coinage of the Persian and early Hellenistic periods has grown significantly in the last few decades. In the case of Samaria, of crucial significance were the discoveries of two sets of coins in the late 1960s – the so-called Samaria Hoard (hereafter *SH*) and Nablus Hoard (hereafter *NH*). Both hoards brought numerous new, previously unknown types of coins, opening up fresh opportunities for research into the coinage, history and culture of Palestine during the Persian period. Together with coins from other finds, they allowed Ya'akov Meshorer and Shraga Qedar to prepare the comprehensively catalogue of Samaritan coinage in the Persian period published as the now standard works *The Coinage of Samaria in Fourth Century BCE* and *Samaritan Coinage*.<sup>1</sup> *SH* was published in full in the first of these works. On the other hand, the *NH* was dispersed and information about it appeared only in a limited form, in various publications, auction catalogues, or as contributions to works on various specific issues. Therefore, the full publication of this hoard prepared by Haim Gitler and Oren Tal should be considered to be a very important event. Dana Ashkenazi and Adin Stern, as well as the late Arnold Spear and Silvia Hurter, were mentioned as co-authors of the study. Both of the main authors are recognized specialists in the coinage of ancient Palestine and authors of a number of publications in this field, including the monumental *The Coinage of Philistia*.<sup>2</sup> No wonder that Arnold Spear, the owner of about half of the objects that make up the *NH*, and after his death, the collector's family, entrusted them with the development of not only the artefacts themselves, but also archival materials in the form of inventory cards made by Spear himself and by Hurter. In turn, two subsequent co-authors Dana Ashkenazi and Adin Stern carried out the archaeometallurgical research used in the publication.

<sup>1</sup> Respectively MESHORER and QEDAR 1991; EIDEM 1999.

<sup>2</sup> GITLER and TAL 2006.

The inventory cards, stored in two boxes, document not only the part of the hoard that was in Spear's possession (the white box), but also at least some of the objects that were scattered and ended up in other collections (the black box). These materials allowed for a significant reconstruction of the *NH* content. As a result, Gitler and Tal included objects from the Spear collection in their catalogue, as well as those from the collections of the American Numismatic Society, New York, Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, British Museum, London, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, The Danish National Museum, Copenhagen and Hebrew University, Jerusalem. In addition, the catalogue includes items probably belonging to *NH* and registered on the antiquities market. As a result, from the number of 965 coins set by Spear and Hurter as the content of the hoard, Gitler and Tal managed to register 750 coins and 94 pieces of jewellery (pp. 4–5). This number is made up of 293 (+1) Phoenician coins, including 1 Byblian, 129 Sidonian, 153 (+1) Tyrian, followed by 193 (+1) Samaritan, 11 Philistian, 1 Judean, 142 (+2) local Palestinian Attic-styled, 100 (or more) Athenian tetradrachms and finally 5 other Greek (Cilician, Sinope, Amisus and Salamis).

The reviewed publication consists of an extensive introduction (pp. 1–46), a catalogue (pp. 47–117), archaeometallurgical analysis of the 4<sup>th</sup> century Samaria coins (pp. 119–138), archaeometallurgical analysis of jewellery from *SH* and *NH* (pp. 139–182) and two annexes devoted to the method of die analysis used by Gitler and Tal (pp. 183–187) and a glossary explaining the terminology used in the description of archaeometallurgical research (pp. 189–193).

As part of the introduction, several sub-chapters have been distinguished to facilitate the use of the publication and discuss individual issues preparing the reader for the catalogue analysis. The subsections are of varying volume and detail. The first two, entitled “The Hoard and its context” (pp. 2–5) and “Burial date” (pp. 5–7), respectively, discuss the circumstances of the hoard's discovery and suggestions regarding its dating. In the third subsection (Persian-period Samaria, pp. 8–13) the history of Samaria in the Iron Age is presented in a very concise but also clear manner, with particular emphasis on the Persian period. The authors cited the current results of archaeological research in the country. The following sections discuss the individual groups of coins that make up *NH*. The fourth and fifth sections are devoted mainly to Phoenician coins (“The Phoenician Coins”, pp. 13–14 and “Graffiti on Phoenician Coins and an Athenian Tetradrachm”, p. 15). Particularly noteworthy in this part are the tables enabling concordances between the catalogue numbers in the reviewed book and the list of Phoenician coins of the hoard once published by J. Elayi and A.G. Elayi (pp. 16–28).<sup>3</sup> The most extensive subsection is the one devoted to

<sup>3</sup> ELAYI and ELAYI 1993.

Samarian coins (“The Samarian Coins”, pp. 15–40). It is also a chapter containing a number of important information and findings of the authors. First of all, Gitler and Tal propose a new classification of Samarian coins (pp. 31–33), criticizing the typologies proposed by Dušek and Fischer-Bossert and distinguishing 6 basic groups: 1. Coins with the full name of Samaria – ŠMRYN; 2. Coins with the abbreviated name – ŠN or Š (?) N; 3. Coins with the abbreviated name – ŠN and the abbreviated name MZ; 4. Coins with personal names; 5. Anepigraphic coins with types mainly inspired by Achaemenid iconography; 6. Coins of the Attic style assigned to Samaria on the basis of important clues. The types of coins with personal names are presented in Table 5 on p. 32. Without entering into a detailed discussion at this point, it seems that the division into the first three groups is somewhat artificial and not entirely convincing. Rather, I would see one group with three separate subgroups here. On the other hand, the authors’ findings based on the comparison of the presence of Samaria coins among the finds from Mount Gerizim, in *SH* and *NH* presented in Table 6 (pp. 34–37) should be considered very interesting. In conjunction with the registered die links inside both hoards (Tables 7 and 8, pp. 38–39), they indicate the short life span of certain Samarian coin types and that they were produced at relatively short intervals. Moreover, with the wearing of dies, a given coin type was abandoned. The next section is devoted to Athenian styled coins (pp. 40–43). It is also a very important part of the work as it includes detailed, based on the analysis of hoards and other archaeological finds, grounds for the possible dating of the *NH* burial in the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The concepts of the authors presented in this fragment of the work, although to some extent speculative and requiring further research, cannot be ignored. Again, the text is supported by tables (9–10, p. 41) containing information on the number of dies. The next section describes Yehud and Philistian coins in the hoard in a very brief and casual manner (pp. 43–45). Chapter 9 on Athenian “owls” is also brief but containing important remarks for lowering the dating of the hoard burial (pp. 44–45). The authors emphasize the presence of the pi-style V phase Attic “owls” exemplars in *NH*, dated to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This part of the work ends with subsection 10 dealing with the few other foreign coins in the hoard (*Varia*, pp. 45–46).

The most important and comprehensive part of the work is the catalogue. It has been divided into two parts, this consists of coins and that grouping jewellery. The coin part includes 750 items, including 746 pieces in the regular catalogue and 4 in the form of an addendum. Individual entries include the title, denomination, description of the obverse and reverse, bibliography with commentary, weight, where possible reference to the documentary cards of Spear and Hurter (OCD), and an indication of the collection. Coin legends are included in the Latin transliteration. The description of the 95 Athenian pi-styles tetradrachms, whose cards (OCD) are

lost, but the coins themselves are visible on a collective photograph of a part of the hoard, deviate from this pattern (photo 4 on p. 4).

Where necessary, the authors provide additional comments and explanations. The catalogue begins with Levantine and Phoenician issues, through Samaritan, Athenian-styled pieces with a division into probably Samaritan and Palestinian issues, and finally foreign coins, before closing with an addendum. The jewellery catalogue contains 92 items and is preceded by a short introduction to the subject of jewellery in Samaria in the context of archaeological discoveries. Objects are arranged according to categories, i.e. earrings etc. The individual entries contain a basic description, dimensions, and literature.

The two above mentioned chapters devoted to archaeometallurgical research are also a very important part of the reviewed work. Their co-authors are Dana Ashkenazi, Adin Stern and the main authors. The actual content of the first of them, devoted to the research of numismatic material, is preceded by a short introduction (pp. 119–120) which dwells to a large extent, unnecessarily in my opinion, to the phenomenon of Electrum coinage which does not have much in common with the subject of the publication. The research was carried out on 80 *SH* and *NH* coins and additionally on 17 specimens selected from the Israel Museum collection, by non-destructive methods, using a scanning electron microscope combined with energy dispersive spectroscopy. The results show the high silver content (96–97%) in the alloy from which Samara coins were minted. The chapter is supplemented with numerous SEM images and tables presenting detailed results (de facto limited to the content of silver and copper in individual copies). Among the information on the results, there is little information about the contribution of other elements. The chapter on the archaeometallurgical research of jewellery from the *SH* and *NH*, by the same four researchers, is more extensive. And in this case, its main part is preceded by a kind of introduction concerning the production of silver in antiquity, i.e. silver technology and alloys. The described chapter is much more detailed in terms of the descriptions of the research results of individual subjects and much more illustrated. This is obviously due to the nature of the subjects studied. Various categories of pendants, rings, beads, and earrings artefacts were studied. In addition to the SEM EDS method, other supplemented methods were also used in the study of jewellery. As a result, apart from the information on the high content of silver in the alloy from which the tested items were made, information on the techniques of their production was also obtained (cf. pp. 181–182).

Of the two annexes, the first one devoted to the effective method of analysing dies of Samaria coins is definitely more interesting. In fact, it is only one page of the text (p. 183) but with four pages of illustrative photos. The second annex is aimed more at those with little knowledge of archaeometallurgical issues.

The work is complemented by an exhaustive bibliography of 15 pages, including all the most important publications on the subject of Samarian coinage discussed in the work.

The illustrations are a very strong point of the reviewed publication. They form two complementary sets – those grouped on plates, documenting the vast majority of coins, namely all the copies whose individual photographs were available to the authors, and fragments of jewellery making up the *NH*, as well as those included in the text and illustrating individual chapters. In the case of photographs illustrating the objects on the boards, the information on the scale in which they were published is listed at the beginning of the catalogue. All of the illustrations are of very high quality, allowing the reader to thoroughly analyse the material.

When assessing this publication by Gitler and Tal, one should especially emphasize some of its strengths:

The first aspect is undoubtedly the catalogue and accompanying illustrations of coins and jewellery from *NH*. In this regard, the publication will certainly constitute the basis for further research.

Another important finding of the authors of the reviewed publication is the suggestion of a later dating for the *NH* burial (after 5–7). To date, it was associated with the end of Persian rule in Palestine and placed around 331 BC. A significant element of this dating was the presence in the hoard of a Sidon coin, minted in the name of Mazday and dated 331 BC. Gitler and Tal presented the hypothesis that the hoard was buried in the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century or even in the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. Such a dating is based on the presence in the hoard of the Yehud coin minted in the name of “Yehizqiyah governor”, which Gitler and Lorber associated with the early Hellenistic period, and on the other with the suggested dating of some Samarian Attic-style low denomination coins that Gitler and Tal dated on the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC as well as the presence of the Athenian “owls” of pi-style V phase. This new dating of the hoard’s burial time remains, however, not entirely certain, and the authors themselves approach this issue with caution. However, if they are right, it completely changes the circumstances and the background behind the hiding of the *NH*. Such the hoard dating would also have significant ramifications for the vision of Samaria’s monetary circulation in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

Another important finding of the authors is the issue of the identity or distinctiveness of *SH* and *NH*. Based on the analysis of the content of both hoards, Gitler and Tal argued for their separateness, thus agreeing with Spear. As shown in the reviewed work, both deposits differ in terms of content and represent different chronological stages of coinage (p. 5). The book is very well prepared from the editorial point of view, although there are single minor errors, such as mistaken catalogue numbers of Cilicia and Salamis coins in the *Varia* subsection (p. 45).

To sum up: in my opinion the reviewed publication is the most important work on Samarian coinage since the pioneering catalogues published by Meshorer and Qedar. The published material, as well as the observations of Gitler and Tal and the archaeometallurgical research of all the co-authors, will undoubtedly constitute the starting point for all considerations regarding coinage and monetary circulation, but also the history of ancient Palestine, including, of course, Samaria in the Persian and early Hellenistic periods. The publication itself expands the group of must have for everyone interested in the archaeology and numismatics of the Levant.

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